American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Terms—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday at $2.50 per ann., in advance, or $3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for $10. Advertisements not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. ☞Communications and letters to be directed to Samuel Sands, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

Our Exchange List.—We find upon our exchange list a number of papers which are devoted to objects different from those which our journal advocates, and which are a tax upon us without an equivalent. We had come to the conclusion of striking off a number of such; but should the editors thereof deem it a sufficient remuneration to them to publish the following prospectus of our new volume which commences in a few weeks, and mark and send one paper containing it, we will continue the "Farmer" for the coming year to them, without requiring theirs in return.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

AMERICAN FARMER;

And Spirit of the Agricultural Journals of the day.

The "American Farmer," as its title imports, is a work wholly devoted to the cause of agriculture, and embraces within the range of its discussions every thing connected with the business of the farmer and planter, particularly of the Middle, Southern and Western States. Its pages are ever open to correspondents upon all the various topics of enlightened husbandry, and it shall be, as it ever has been, the business of its editor to elicit communications from the practical and scientific, and to cull from European authors as well as native journals, whatever he may deem of interest to the reader.

As the oldest agricultural periodical in the country—the pioneer in the great work of improvement—(now about commencing its 24th year of existence)—its *Proprietor* may, without arrogance call upon planters, farmers and others, throughout the country, to use their influence to extend the field of its usefulness, and while he makes this appeal he pledges himself to exertion on his part, to render it worthy of their fostering care and support.

In addition to the various matters of interest in the management of the farm and plantation, which are weekly to be found in its columns, the prices current of the staple productions in the principal markets on the sea-board, are given in each number, and an advertising page containing notices and descriptions of the various agricultural machinery and implements manufactured and sold in this city—as also of other matters of general interest to the agriculturist. The next volume commences the latter end of this month, May.

☞Terms—The "American Farmer" is published every Wednesday—each number contains 8 super royal 8vo pages, and is printed on a fine white paper—price $2 50 per annum, payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within six months—5 copies for $10—Any one obtaining 5 subscribers, and remitting $10, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

☞All letters by mail to be post paid, addressed to

SAMUEL SANDS,

Pub. American Farmer, cor. Baltimore & North sts. Baltimore, Md.

[The Farmers' Land Measurer; *or Pocket Companion*—showing, at one view, the contents of any piece of land, from dimensions taken in yards; with a set of useful agricultural tables. By James Pedder, editor of the Farmers' Cabinet.]

We noticed in our last that the author of the above work had presented us with a copy, and, in conformity with our promise, we shall now proceed to notice its contents, so that our brethren of the plough may be able to appreciate its value. It contains plain and comprehensive rules for measuring land, by which any farmer may, by stepping off his fields or lots, be able to determine their acreable contents. And in addition to these rules, there are a series of tables in which the calculations are already made to hand, and by which he may, after having stept off his ground, without the trouble of calculation, ascertain its size with a single glance of the eye.—Besides these tables, there are others to regulate the manuring of lands, and the distances of planting; the form by which overseers may keep their accounts with the laborers on the farm; a rule for measuring corn in the crib; a diagram of a span level for draining, together with plain rules for its use, as also a table showing how much the bushel in common use contains more or less, in pints, than the standard bushel, by which any one capable of multiplying any given number together, can detect a false measure, or if he please, have one made by his own direction, corresponding with the just dimensions of the true standard.

All these rules and tables we consider of great use to the practical farmer, and, therefore, take pleasure in recommending this little volume to farmers generally.

By procuring a copy each will be able to economise time, and arrive at an accuracy in the measurement of his grounds, which all will admit as desiderata in the business of farming; to manure his fields with a degree of exactness that will ensure uniformity to the improvement of his lands, and relieve him from the ill effects of that uncertainty of application, which ever attends *guess-work*; it will enable him, too, to regulate his plantings without difficulty; and in fine, to conduct nearly all the operations of his estate requiring nice calculations without the trouble of making them. In the brief schedule we have given of its contents, we find we have forgotten to mention, that it contains rules for ascertaining the live weight of cattle, by which their dead weight may be approximated sufficiently near to protect their owner from being over-reached by those to whom he may sell them.

We consider the book a good one—an excellent one—as being both practicable and useful in its applications, and being influenced by a proper sense of its intrinsic worth, we advise every farmer and planter to buy a copy, the price of which is 50 cts.

The Crops—It is a source of grateful consolation to us to learn from every quarter of our wide-spread land, north, east, south and west, that the crops of *Wheat* and *Rye* present the most luxuriant appearance, and promise a greater yield than the country has been blessed with for many, many years. How sincerely grateful should we be to the Author of our being for this prospective blessing! In the midst of commercial and monetary difficulties and embarrassments, crippled and oppressed as we have been and are, in our pecuniary resources, the heart that can look on the growing crops and not respond in emotions of gratitude to an over-ruling Providence, for his merciful attention to our wants and necessities, must be dead to every ennobling quality. For ourself we can in all truth aver, that in contemplating his beneficence, as thus made manifest, our mind is sensibly impressed with the necessity of rendering ourselves worthy as a nation for this bestowal of attention to our interests.

Refined Sugar from Beets by the first process.

Among the valuable items of news contained in a recent letter from the very able Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, we find that a premium was awarded by the Society for the encouragement of National Industry, at its annual assembly, on the 23d March, to Mr. *Boucher*, a manufacturer of beet root sugar, near Pantin, France, for a process by which the raw sugar of the beet-root, is converted into refined sugar without being taken from the mould, and that the process is also applicable to cane sugar. The value of the premium is 4000 francs. The discovery is one of immense importance, and will add from 30 to 60 per cent. to the value of any juice from which sugar may be manufactured, that may be thus treated.

☞A Request of friend Cole.

The Dean Potato—Mr. Cole, the editor of the Farmer's Journal, published at Boston, speaks in terms of approbation of a new variety of Potato, which appears to have been propagated by a Mr. Dean, of Rehobeth, Mass. from the seed of the Black Rusticoat. This potato is spoken of as being a prolific bearer and to possess fine edible qualities. A Mr. Thayer planted some last season, together with Blues, Chenangoes (Mercers,) Whites, long Reds, round Reds and Rohans. In speaking of the product of the Deans, he says that they produced *more* than the Rohans, and twice as much as either of the other kinds. If they are as good for table use as the Chenangoes or Mercers, and will yield *more* than the Rohans, we should say that Mr. Dean has conferred a notable benefit upon agriculture. We should, therefore, be pleased to learn from our friend Cole, how they will compare, in this respect, with the variety we have named, that being our standard for all the essential qualities of an eatable potato.

Renovation of Exhausted Soils.

We find in the last *N. E. Farmer* an article under this head from the pen of the Hon. *Wm. Clark*, of Northampton, Mass. The paper is a long one, but as the subject is one of profound interest, and most ably treated, we feel assured that its length will not, as it should not, deter any one from giving it an attentive perusal. Indeed, it is one of those articles which may be read several times with decided advantage. Impressed as we were with its great merit, we felt unwilling to mar the interest of the reader by dividing it, and as our arrangements precluded its insertion entire this week, we have laid it off for our next number; and asking for it in advance the consideration which it deserves, we will conclude by indulging in the hope, that the proprietors of exhausted fields will practice upon the enlightened views of the writer, and that, if they have not clover or grass-leys to turn in, they may provide themselves with the excellent substitute which is to be found in a crop, or successive crops of Buckwheat. In agricultural improvement, we are of the opinion of an old medical friend of ours, who, in the treatment of disease, whenever the medicine recommended by the books is not at hand, substitutes any other, whose *modus operandi* promises similar results. And acting upon the same principle, wherever *peat* cannot be obtained for the compost heap, we would substitute *marsh mud*,

under the firm conviction, that, though it might not contain as much material for the creation of *geine* as the former, still that it would be found to be sufficiently rich in all the elements of vegetable nutriment, to reward our labor and expense.

We have but one thing to add to the course of improvement pointed out in the truly philosophic and lucid paper of Mr. Clark—it is this—that, in every instance in which a green crop may be turned under, *a few bushels of lime* to the acre should be strewn over the ground.

MANURE—We have often heard the question asked, What is good manure? To all such inquiries we would reply, that any animal or vegetable substance which, by being subjected to the influence of heat, moisture, and atmosphere, will putrify or decompose, is good manure, and that these may be more or less efficient and lasting in proportion to the quantity of nutriment they may contain.

This definition, the agricultor will discover, is sufficiently broad and comprehensive to make him understand that, if he studies his interest, he should suffer nothing which accumulates on his farm to be withheld from his dung pile, whether it be bones, chips, leaves from the woods, the sweepings of his dwelling, or yard, the scrapings of his barn-yard, road, and lane, weeds, the leaves of vegetables, be they what they may. In addition to the enumerated bodies, the suds from the laundry, the slop and pot liquor from the kitchen, and all other liquids, in which either soap, fat or *saline* matter may be infused, will, likewise, be found valuable; and in order to render these latter ingredients the most effective, a body of loam, or earth, should be placed convenient to the house, in order that they may be thrown on it, daily, as made, with as little expense and trouble as possible. By attending to this latter method of accumulation, we have no question, that as much manure might be thus obtained from the house, which is now wasted, as would manure two acres of corn annually, and if the same economy were observed at the quarters on a large estate, that twenty acres might be provided with sufficient manure to produce prolific crops.

Whoever may resort to this method of increasing his manure, should weekly add to his pile fresh quantities of loam, or earth, to receive fructification from the liquid offals of his house and kitchen, the value of which would be greatly enhanced by having a small portion of plaster, lime or ashes, strewed over it from time to time to assimilate with and prevent the escape of gases.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING—We have more than once introduced this subject to the notice of our readers, being induced so to do from a profound sense of its importance to a successful culture of very stiff, retentive, or moist clays, and we are again induced to call attention to it by reading the following account of its truly wonderful effects. By *subsoil ploughing*, the reader will understand, that the land is effectually stirred and loosened to a considerable depth, without turning up, or having the subsoil bro't to the surface; the subsoil plough follows in the track of the one usually used for breaking up land, and does not interfere with the mould turned up by it; but opens the earth below for several inches; thus placing it within the reach of atmospheric influence; extending the root pasture of the plants, and in a great measure draining off the superfluous water from wet grounds. With these remarks we will give the opinion of the inventor, upon the value of one of the subsoil ploughs introduced into England—an opinion which has been, as it would seem, formed from actual benefits derived by him from its use, and, therefore, entitled to the greater consideration.

"Sir *Edward Stracey* says, he invented his plough in the year 1833. He adds, I have broken up nearly 500 acres of heath land with this plough; my crops have been nearly doubled; the wheat produced on the land so broken up has been fine plump grain, weighing about 62½lb. to the imperial bushel; and it has fetched the best price in the market, when before the deep ploughing, the land scarcely produced the seed; the wheat was poor and shrivelled; and as I had no manure to lay on the ground, I can ascribe the goodness of the crop to nothing but the deep ploughing."

A new Cotton Grower in Prospective.—We cut the following *pregnant* paragraph from the letter of the foreign correspondent of the National Intelligencer, dated *Paris*, April 2, 1842.

"The *Journal des Débats*, of this morning, contains an article signed MICHAEL CHEVALIER, in which with reto French Guiana, this language is held: "The French 'Government is disposed to turn that vast possession to 'good account, and, for example, to make it a *cotton* colo- 'ny, which shall relieve us from our dependence on the 'United States. The thousands of Frenchmen who an- 'nually emigrate to the United States, Texas, and the shores 'of La Plata, and there lose their nationality, and swell 'a flood that may become hostile to us, should be taught 'to prefer and assisted to reach our Cayenne. The 'achievement would be *grandiose* and worthy of our 'national reach."

Should England succeed in her present undertaking, of growing a supply in India, and the government of *France*, carry out the *project* stated above, America will lose two of her best customers for cotton, and as a necessary consequence of decreased demand, our cotton planters will have to resort to a more diversified system of agriculture than they at present pursue. In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, we trust that *Robert Walsh*, Esq., the able and patriotic correspondent of the Intelligencer, will keep a watchful eye upon this contemplated enterprise of France, and give to his countrymen timely notice of its rise and progress, as the sooner we know what is to be the result, the more easily will we be able to ward off its injurious consequences.

DRAUGHT HORSE—HIS CHARACTER AND TREATMENT.

The following article is extracted from Welles' Farrier's dictionary, from which was recently furnished an article on the subject of Botts in Horses.

"Draught Horse, in form, a sort of coarse made horse destined for the service of the cart or plough. In the choice of these horses for what is called the slowdraught, they are to be chosen of an ordinary height, for otherwise when put into the cart one draws unequally with the other, and the tall one hangs upon the low ones. The draught horse should be large bodied and strong loined, and of such disposition, as rather to be dull than too brisk, and rather to crave the whip than to draw more than is needful. Mares are the fittest for this use for the farmer, as they will be kept cheap, and not only do the work, but be kept breeding, and give a yearly foal, of the same kind, and fit to be bred to the same purpose. They should have a good head, neck, breast, and shoulders; the rest of the shape, is not of much consequence. Only for breeding the mares should have a large belly, for the more room a foal has in the dam, the better proportioned it will be. Draught horses should be always kept to that employ. Some put them to the saddle on occasion, but it does them great harm, alters their pace, and spoils them for labour. He ought to have a large broad head, because horses of this shaped head, are less subject than others to diseases of the eyes. The ears should be small, straight and upright; the nostrils large and open, that he may breathe with the more freedom. A horse with a full and bold eye always promises well; on the other hand, a sunk eye, and an elevated brow are very bad signs. The horse is esteemed fittest for this purpose also, that has a large and round buttock, which neither sinks down nor cuts. He must have a firm and strong tail, and the dock must be thick and well furnished with hair, and placed neither very high nor very low; the legs should be rather flat and broad than round, the roundness of the leg being a fault in a horse destined to labour that will soon ruin him. As to the hinder legs, the thighs should be fleshy and long, and the whole muscle which shews itself on the outside of the thigh should be large and very thick.

Nothing is so essential to the health of these serviceable creatures as cleanliness; if they are fed ever so well, and not kept clean, they will be subject to numerous diseases. The servant who has the care of them ought to be up very early, and to clean the racks and mangers from all filth; the currying of them ought to be carefully performed every morning, but not in the stable, for the dust to fall upon the other horses, as it is too often done. After the horses are dusted, they should daily twist a whisp of straw hard up, and wetting it in water, rub the legs, shoulders, and body with it. Many of the diseases of draught horses which are not owing to nastiness, are owing to bad water; such as are too raw, too muddy, or too cold, being all improper. If there be any running stream in the neighbourhood, they should always be led to that to water, every day in summer, but in winter, well water is warmish, and is better for them. If there be a necessity of giving them well water in summer, it must be drawn up some hours before the time, and exposed to the sunbeams in tubs or troughs; marsh water or that of lowland ditches is worst of all. When the labouring horse has drank his water, he should have his oats given him, and these should be carefully sifted, and the manger dusted first. It is a common practice as soon as a horse is come in from his work, to rub down the legs with a hard whisp of hay, but the best judges of horses, absolutely condemn this, and observe, that this rubbing of the legs after hard labour, brings down humours into them, and makes them stiff. The rubbing itself, is wholesome, but the doing it when the creature is hot is the mischief; while a horse is in a sweat it is a great relief and refreshment to him to have his body rubbed down, but when he is cool is the proper time to rub his legs. The racks are to be well supplied with hay, and the horses should be left to rest and eat about two hours, and then led to water; after this their oats should be given them, and they should then go to work again. In the evening, when the labour of the day is over, the first thing to be done, is to examine their feet, and see if any thing is amiss about the shoes; and what earth or gravel is lodged in the foot between the shoe and the sole, is to be picked out with a knife, and some fresh cow dung put in its place, which will cool and refresh the part.

A very material thing for the preservation of all sorts of cattle, but of none so much as draught horses, is fresh and clean *litter*; this is a thing too often neglected in the care of those creatures, and many even neglect the cleaning away the old litter on purpose, leaving it there to imbibe more moisture, that it may be the better manure for the land. It is true, that by this the dung is enriched and will go farther, but the benefit they reap from this is nothing in comparison of the mischief they do the horse in the mean time; for the heat this gives his feet, is alone enough to ruin him. The owner often finds the effect of this without knowing the cause; the horse becomes tender footed and weakly, and is unable to do his business, though fed in the best manner that can be; the dung in this case is left under him that there may be some advantage from his feeding, and the distemper is increased instead of being relieved, till in the end the horse is generally rendered useless."

CURE FOR A CANCER.

Having heard of the following cure in a case of this most afflicting disease, on such authority as leaves no doubt of its truth, we feel it our duty to lay it before the public.

A lady who for several years had been afflicted with a cancer, extending all over her breast and stomach, and during that period under the treatment of physicians, without deriving any benefit, was advised to try the effect of a poultice of what is termed *carrot dock*, a small long leaved variety which grows with a long small root,* and also to drink a tea made from it, to be sweetened with the syrup of sarsaparilla. She did so, and in a very short time the whole surface effected with the cancerous ulcer, assumed an appearance indicative of healing, except a small deep spot on the ribs of her left side, and in a few weeks was, with that exception, covered with skin, having before that, for a long time, been in a condition of the

*We know two varieties of *small* leaved dock, the one has a short tap root, with many lateral ones, the other a long slender one without laterals—this latter kind is the one to be used.

most painful excoriation. In about two months after all the rest of the cancer was healed over, and to all appearance well, in taking off the poultice from the *deep* spot alluded to above, the *core* came out, accompanied by a report similar to that made by the uncorking of a bottle of porter. From this period, but a few weeks elapsed before that part also was healed over. It has now been two years since the cure was effected, and no symptoms as yet have occurred, to justify apprehension of the return of the cancer. The tea from the dock was continued for some time afterwards.

PEDDER'S BOILERS FOR COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK, &c.

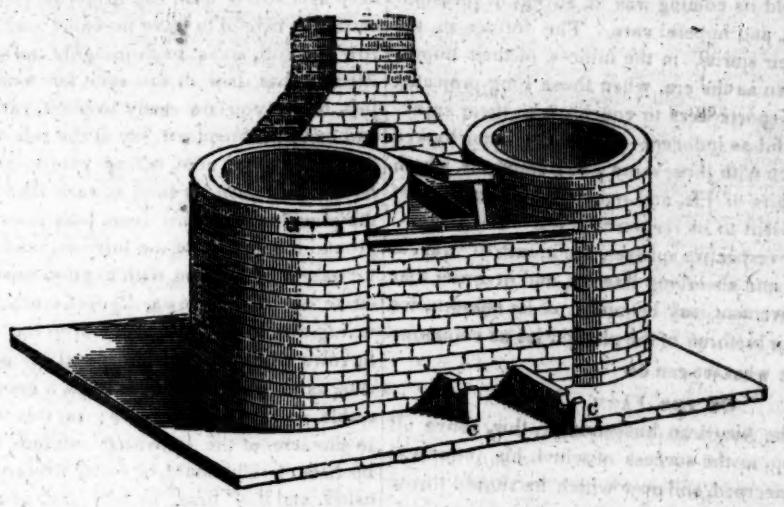
We have appended the cut and description of the boilers and furnace intended by Mr. Pedder, the editor of the Farmers' Cabinet. His original intention was, that they should be appropriated to the boiling of Syrup in the manufacture of beet root sugar, but from their adaptation to the purposes of cooking food for stock, they have subsequently been applied to the latter purpose. Should the business of making sugar from corn-stalks prosper, as probably will be the case, these boilers, we should think, might very readily be converted to that use, and would, we apprehend, be found to answer admirably well.

The very intelligent editor of the *Southern Planter*, who published the cut and description in his April number, remarks:

"The great difficulty we had was, that it was contrary to our philosophy for heated air to descend; we have been so much accustomed to seeing smoke ascend, that we doubted whether it could be made to go down thro' the fire for the purpose of being consumed. Yet we are told by Mr. Pedder that such is the fact, and practical men assure us that when the opposing column of air is very high, as in the chimney of this furnace, that the heat will descend," &c.

At the first reading of Mr. Pedder's *description*, and view of the *cut*, the same difficulty struck us; but after a more critical examination of both, we feel satisfied, that our impression was not well founded. "*The fire is lighted on the top of the fuel*," says Mr. Pedder, and it was this, that led us astray; for "our philosophy," like that of the editor of the Southern Planter, taught us, that the natural tendency of heated air is to ascend, and we could not conceive, on the instant, how it could be made to descend, and find its way to the bottom and sides of the boilers, so as to generate the required heat to occasion the boiling of the fluid therein contained. But when we came to reflect, that the fuel, tho' *lighted at the top*, extended downwards, and along the course of the boilers; that tho' the natural tendency of heat is to ascend, that *that* is but one of its tendencies, and that being composed of distinct particles, which are subject to the laws of repulsion and attraction, it was capable of being thrown off at right lines, through any reasonable space, and as the fuel extended downwards, that the radiation of heat would be co-extensive with the body of the fuel, and, therefore, as the kindling descended, as there was a vacuum under the boilers, that the current of air from above, yielding sympathetically to the one below, would, in a great measure, be forced downwards, bringing with it the flame and smoke, both seeking an outlet, as it were, under the boilers, through the vacuum we have just alluded to. Now if heat did not radiate at right lines, but was solely governed by the law of ascension, the fires in our fire places would not convey heat to any bodies but those placed above them, and the fuel thus consumed would be wasted. But every day's experience teaches us, that our fire places throw out heat horizontally, as well as perpendicularly, and we can see no just grounds to doubt the descent of the smoke and flame, as well as that of the caloric, under the peculiar construction of Mr. Pedder's boilers and flues, placed, as the fuel is, to favor the two-fold object of heat and downward draft. This effect we apprehend could not be produced, if the fuel was confined alone to the elevated spot at which the fire is kindled, because its powers of radiation would be too circumscribed to communicate heat, in sufficient volume, to effectuate the object of boiling the substances contained in the boilers, as a great portion of their bodies would, in that event, be placed *below* the theatre of its action, and consequently beyond the range of its influence.

Believing these boilers well adapted for the purposes mentioned, we hope they may find their way to public patronage, and thus reward their ingenious inventor for his outlay of means, as well as of mental and physic energy.



BOILERS FOR COOKING FOOD FOR STOCK, &c.

The above arrangement, together with the peculiar construction of the fire-place, are believed to be original in invention and novel in practice. An experiment with a fire-place without *draught-hole or gate* was first made at the sugar-refinery of Joseph Lovering, Esq., in Philadelphia, in 1837, where it was found to succeed in the most perfect manner. The fire is lighted on the top of the fuel, and is operated upon by the air from above, on the principle of the blow-pipe; by it the smoke is forced downwards through the body of the fuel, becoming ignited in its passage through the flame, and adding much to the volume of heat while passing under and around the boiler on its way to the chimney. Thus the smoke is consumed, none issuing from the top of the chimney after the fuel has became perfectly ignited—a consideration of great importance to those in the vicinity of extensive manufactories. The fuel is wood, cut into lengths to suit the size of the fire-pit, which pit may be constructed at the sides and bottom with common bricks, the arch-ways, by which the fire passes to the bottom of the boilers, being turned with fire-bricks. This arrangement is adapted for boiling or evaporating generally, and particularly for the cooking of food for stock either on a large or small scale, none being more economical or convenient for heating water for dairy use, the scalding of hogs, &c. It was at first intended to confine the use of these boilers to the desiccation of beet-juice in the manufacture of sugar, but it was perceived that the principle of operation is applicable to many other purposes, especially to the evaporation of the juice of the maple and corn-stock in the fabrication of sugar, the power of suddenly checking the fire—as instantaneous as the turning off steam—being peculiarly adapted to such nice operations; at the same time giving the means of applying a greater or less degree of heat, withdrawing it altogether, or transferring it to other purposes, by a movement the most simple. The boilers may be made of thin boiler-iron, the bottoms nearly flat, and the sides perpendicular, with a flange turned on the top, the depth being in proportion to the circumference. In setting, they may be placed with the bottom within three inches of the bed of brick-work, the fire from the pit passing under the arch and spreading over the bottom, escaping by a passage at the opposite side, and making the circumference of the boiler before passing off by the chimney; the boiler itself being surrounded by a *jacket* of sheet-iron, of size sufficient to leave a space of one and a half or two inches, for a flue between it and the boiler; and against this the brick-work is to be built. Put the ingredients to be boiled into one of the boilers, withdraw the iron stopper C, formed of a flat bar of wrought-iron three inches wide, and light the fire, regulating the draught by raising or lowering the iron cover A, which must be made to close tight when put quite down. While this is progressing, make ready the other boiler, and when the food in the first boiler is done enough, replace the stopper, and withdraw that belonging to the second boiler, by which the fire will be transferred from one to the other in full force without receiving the least check or loss of time. If at any time it should be found necessary to withdraw the fire at once from both boilers, it may be done by drawing up the slide B, and putting in both stoppers, when the fire will pass off by the chimney; or the fire might be extinguished instantly by putting down the cover, a means of saving much fuel, by putting an end to all further combustion.

JAS. PEDDER.

Jan. 20, 1842.

For the American Farmer.

SPRING.

Old winter with his frost and snow
To northern lands has sped his way,
Where ice-bound streamlets cease to flow,
And darkness flees the face of day.
With icy sceptre there he reigns,
And binds the earth in frosty chains;
The rocks his awful vengeance feel
And burst with deafening peal on peal.
With balmy breath from southern lands,
Gay spring proceeds, and in her hands,
Are blooming flowers, whose fragrance sweet
Our ravished senses gladly greet.
Her magic wand she gently waves,
And flow'rets from their wintry graves,
Desert their drear abode of gloom,
And usher forth in youthful bloom.
From woodland height, and dell, and plain
Cool zephyrs follow in her train,
The feathered songsters 'round her sing
And fan her with extended wing,
While dancing streams, with silver feet,
In flowing tones her praise repeat,
The woods and vales, to meet their queen,
Put on their robes of richest green;
And lowing kine and bleating sheep
No more their winter coverts keep,
But wander forth with gambols gay,
To warm them in the sunny ray.
The farmers' girls, in Spring's bright hours,
Delight t' attend the opening flowers;
In healthful exercises they
Are wont to spend the live-long day:
Their beaming eye and ruddy cheek
Their health and vigorous youth bespeak:
In Spring the *farm yard* is a sight
Affording objects of delight,
But in the farmers' *parlor* shine
Diamonds of the richest mine.
The cities *only*, once could boast
Accomplished ladies by the host,
But farmers' daughters now can vie
With any in the land: then why
Not with the flowers of Spring
The farmers' lovely daughters sing?

Carlisle, April 16th, 1842. STUDIOSUS.

ERRATUM—At page 388, middle column, 20th line from the top, of our last No. in Dr. Horton's communication, by the omission of the word *not*, he is made to say directly the reverse from fact, and from what he intended to say. It should read "would *not* repel each other."

WORK FOR MAY.

The month of May, with its genial sun and life-stirring air, its flowers and its pastimes, is upon us. To the young and the old its coming was an advent of pleasurable anticipation, and hopeful care. The former, in the buoyancy of their spirits, in the fulness of their hopes, looked to its dawn as the era, when those long projected and oft talked of sports were to vouchsafe to them enjoyments as delightful as innocent—while the latter looked upon its approach with those more sober emotions, which centre in the affairs of life, and render the aspirations of the heart subservient to its responsibilities. To each and all then, in their respective spheres, the month of May, is a period of deep and absorbing interest, and in order that a proper improvement may be made of its sojourn, we would say to our brethren of the plough, let us commune together and see what we can do

On the Farm.

Corn.—To the American husbandman, this, above all others is *the* crop, in the success of which his interest is most deeply concerned, and over which he should throw the most watchfulness and care. By attention to its culture on the one hand, he is sure to find in its product, a rich reward for his labor, his toils, and his outlay, while on the other, his neglect is as sure to be punished by scantiness of yield. On good ground, properly manured and tilled, in ordinary good seasons, it is as certain a crop as any other; but howsoever propitious the season may be, unless the ground, preparation of the soil, and after culture, be correspondingly good, he who expects a large crop, will be sure to reap a harvest of disappointment. It is right that it should be so, as it tends to instruct us in an imperative duty, which we owe to the source of our blessings, to *deserve* as well as *desire* the fruition of our hopes.

We will not ask you, whether your corn is all planted, because, from the interest we take in your fame, we cannot believe that you have left that duty thus far unfulfilled: nor will we hazard the suspicion that your corn ground is still to be broke up, as that would argue an indifference in the performance of your labors, that we are sure does not belong to you. But if, from interruptions beyond your counteracting power, the latter work is still to be executed, we would advise you to do it effectually. Plough deep, manure liberally, and keep your fields clear of weeds, and with the blessing of providence, you may promise yourself well filled corn houses.

If you can possibly procure the materials, be sure to put a gill of a mixture, of five parts of ashes and one of plaster, upon each hill of corn just after the first working, and the value of this mixture would be greatly improved, by adding to each bushel of the compost, a gallon of urine, so as to moisten it. The object of every corn grower should be to ensure to his plants rapidity of growth on their first coming up, and we are justified, by every consideration of reason and experience, in saying, that there is no substance that can be applied to corn more promotive of this object than the one we have named.

Your corn being well in, then turn your attention to your crop of

Fall Potatoes.—The Irish potato may be said to be among roots, what corn is among grain, the most valuable one; for, of a truth, it is a vegetable more universally esteemed for its fine qualities than any other upon the table, and there is none, perhaps, more acceptable to cattle in winter. Prepare then, and haul out your manure to the ground allotted for this crop; and recollect, that the potato belongs to that tribe which devours its food with a voracious appetite, and in recollecting this fact, you will be mindful to provide it with an ample supply. If we were asked, how we would apply the manure? our reply would be, both broadcast, and in the rows, or hills, as the case might be, and as we may be more distinctly understood, we will enter somewhat into detail.

Preparation of the ground.—Plough the ground as deep as a strong team can make the plough penetrate the earth; be careful to leave no balks: after ploughing harrow and roll, so as to thoroughly pulverize the ground. After it has laid in this state for some days—or, until just before you are ready to plant, cart on your manure and spread it broadcast, say at the rate of 10 double horse cart loads to the acre, taking care to plough it in about *three inches deep*, as soon as each land is made ready for the ploughman. This done, pass your harrow over the ground lengthwise of the furrows, and complete its pulverization by rolling with a good heavy roller. Then strike out your furrows, 2½ feet apart, north and south; taking care to let your hands drop the potato sets in the furrows while the ground is still moist. Spread on the sets, as dropt, from your carts, a good supply of long stable, or barn yard manure: on this spread 10 bushels to the acre of the following mixture, viz., to every 10 bushels of rich mould, or rotten manure add 5 bushels of ashes, and 2 of lime, or half the quantity of the latter, of plaster, and ten gallons of urine; the whole to be well mixed together. This done, cover with your ploughs, by throwing a furrow upon either side on to the potatoes, and finish by passing a roller over them.

When your potato plants first begin to show themselves above the ground, pass a harrow over them, crosswise; this will open the ground, admit the sun and air, and ensure regularity in their coming up, as well as a vigorous growth of the plants. To manure them in the rows will require about 10 double horse cart loads, making in all 20 loads.

If you adopt this plan we feel confident, should the subsequent culture be what it ought to be, that we can promise you a large yield; and we will advise you not to be deterred from encountering the extra trouble it might give you, as it will, in all probability, add one hundred per cent to the quantity of your crop.

Cutting and preparation of the potato sets.—Have your potatoes so cut as to leave *two eyes* to each set, and as cut have them rubbed in plaster, or ashes. The sets after being cut, should remain two or three days before being planted in some cool place.

After Culture.—As soon as the plants are up, and three or four inches high, run the plough through the rows, taking care to throw a small *flat* furrow to them sufficiently near to afford them fresh earth. In a week thereafter, pass the cultivator through the rows, so as to pulverize the earth, and prepare it for the plough, which should immediately follow the former implement. At this ploughing, increase the ridge around your potatoes; but you must be careful to preserve a *flat* surface, so as it may act as a recipient of rain. In ten or twelve days from this time, give the potatoes another ploughing, taking care as before to preserve a flat surface to the hill.

And in two weeks more, you may finish their culture, by running the cultivator through the rows.

Should the plough and cultivator, however, prove inadequate to the task of keeping down the weeds, put some careful hoemen in, and eradicate them, as their presence in a potato patch only serves to rob the soil and atmosphere of salts and nutriment, which should be appropriated to the growing roots.

Distance of the sets.—Ten inches apart answers best; at that distance the potato will yield more than at any other we have ever tried.

Cutting off the Blossoms.—From experiments tried in this country and Europe, the practice of cutting off the blossoms from the vines, we should be disposed to think favourably of, though upon that head we have had no experience ourself.

Destruction by worms.—Should the worms attack your potato vines, a bushel of salt to the acre, sprinkled on the rows, will arrest their ravages.

Time of planting.—To ensure a full crop and enable the tubers to ripen, the potatoes should be planted from 15th to the 20th of May. It is but candid, however, to say, that a good crop may be raised, if planted as late as the 10th of June. We would, nevertheless, advise that they be put in by the first named periods, if possible.

Pumpkins.—This necessary resource in the provender of every well regulated dairy, should, by all means, be planted the first week in this month, and as it is a thing of luxuriant and quick growth, it must be liberally provided with food. Whatever else may be the kind and quality of the manure applied to the plants, ashes and plaster ought to be sprinkled on them when they first come up.

No man, who keeps cows and makes butter, should fail to provide himself with a *full* supply of these valuable vegetables, for early fall feeding, when the cows suffer so much by the shortness of the grass on the pastures. Besides contributing to the comfort of the cows, they better their condition, impart strength and vigour to them, add to the quantity and improve the quality of the butter, and thus, enhance the value of their product to their owner.

By following the advice above given, the farmer will provide a stock of succulent food for his milch cows, sufficient to carry them in good heart through the fall and first winter month. But as it will be necessary to provide similar food for the remaining winter months, as well as the two first of spring, we would respectfully ask every one to put in an acre of Sugar Beets, or Mangle Wurzel, for every ten head of cows; this will be sufficient to carry them over both winter and spring, and until by the influence of rain and air the pastures will relieve them from the trouble of feeding in the barn-yard, or stable. These remarks bring us to

Sugar Beets, and Mangle Wurtzel.—Both these roots should be got in as early this month as possible. And as we have, in a former month's paper, pointed out the method of planting and cultivation, we will refer you, for the details, to that paper, assuring you that, by raising one crop of either, you will be so thoroughly convinced of their value as cattle feed, that you will become an advocate of their culture, and require no further prompting from us.

Peas and Beans.—The field culture of these, cannot be commenced too soon; therefore, go ahead, if you intend to plant either, or both, and get them in.

Millet.—Do you apprehend a short crop of hay, and that you may require an additional supply for your work horses? If you do, manure as many acres as you think may be requisite, and sow them in millet, and we will promise you three tons to the acre, of as good hay as ever was consumed by a horse—hay which, for the quality of real and substantial nutriment, will compare with the best timothy—hay which is eaten with avidity, and leaves the impress of its virtues upon any animal by which it may be consumed.

It delights in a rich sandy, or light rich loam; and, as we have before premised, requires manure to make it produce a heavy crop.

The ground should be ploughed deep, the deeper the better, and after the first ploughing, the manure should be evenly spread on the soil, and ploughed in, to the depth of three inches. Then, the soil should be thoroughly harrowed, so as to put it into fine tilth. When this has been effected, let the seed be sown, at the rate of half a bushel to the acre, and harrowed in; after which, pass the roller over it, and thus complete its culture.

If raised for *hay* alone, it should be cut while the grain is in the *milk*, and before the seed begins to turn yellow.

If for *hay* and *grain*, its cutting may be deferred until the seed on the upper part of the head turns yellow. In the latter condition, it will yield besides the hay, from 20 to 30 bushels of grain to the acre. But wherever the object be hay, we would advise, that it be cut before the ripening of the seed, as it is then much better adapted to the purposes of fodder.

What we have said in its favor, is justified by our

personal knowledge of its value, often having raised it, and realized more than we have named as its acreable product.

Sweet Potatoes.—This delicious vegetable should be got in as speedily as possible, be well worked at short intervals, and kept clean until the crop be laid by.

Fruit Trees.—All kinds of fruit trees would be improved in condition, by having their bodies painted with a mixture composed of the following articles, in the proportions named. Take 2 lbs of common leaf tobacco, boil it in 2 gallons of water, until one-half is boiled away; then strain it, and dissolve in it 1 lb. of alum, and 1 quart of salt; then take a gallon of thick soft soap, and mix in it 2 lbs. flower of sulphur; then add it to the other ingredients, stirring the whole well together, and put it on the bodies of the trees with a paint brush. Should any of the bark on the trees be rough, scrape it off with a scraper before applying the medicated paint.

Pastures.—If you have any field that you intend to pasture this season, and to put down in grain next fall, if you can dispense with its use for a month, sow plaster on it, at the rate of a bushel to the acre. At the expiration of the time named, you may turn in your stock, when they will find good pickings, and you may be sure that your field will be much better prepared for your grain in the fall.

Melons of all kinds must be got in without delay, and in manuring, don't forget that ashes is among the best things to form a part of the compost.

Parsnips and Carrots for stock, may still be drilled in, with a certainty of their maturing, and making a good crop, provided their culture be such as justice requires they should receive.

Buckwheat may be sown towards the last of the month for grain, and for turning in immediately.

Horses and Working Oxen should be regularly and well fed with substantial food, and the former will be the better of being comfortably bedded at night, and curried and rubbed down every night and morning. Both should be salted twice a week at least, as the more care that may be paid to them the better able, and more willing will they be, to perform their daily labors. Kindness and attention is never lost upon dumb beasts; if they cannot articulate thanks, their instinct teaches them to feel the obligation of the debt of gratitude, fully as sensibly as some bipeds we have seen in our day.

A table spoonful of slaked lime twice a week mixed with the food of the horses will prove beneficial, nor should it be forgotten that a pint of linseed meal once or twice a week has a most salutary effect in assisting the shedding of the coat as well as regulating the bowels.

Implements and tools of all kinds must be overlooked once a week, when those requiring it, must be repaired without delay. In matters of this kind, never put off until tomorrow that which should be done to-day.

Horse feed of all kinds should be crushed, or ground before being fed out. By such operation, fully 33⅓ per cent. may be saved, and as *saving* is one of the surest means of accumulating wealth, this should act as an additional motive for adopting our advice.

Having furnished you with a few hints of what is requisite on the farm, we will now take a walk

IN THE GARDEN.

As we are now in the garden let us improve time by pointing out what can be done to put it in a condition to reflect credit upon that good housewife, whose greatest pleasure is, to contribute to the happiness of him whom she acknowledges and adores as the husband of her love and the father of her children. And as every thing must have a commencement, we will begin with the

Early Cabbages.—Weed out the bed of early cabbage, hill up the plants, and in order to encourage their heading, tie up the leaves of a part of them with bass or small osier willow twigs. Be careful to gather up the leaves regularly, and not to bind them too tightly. By managing a row or two in this way your cabbages will head a week or two earlier than if left to nature, and thus afford you a supply much earlier than you could otherwise procure them.

In what we have said above, we allude to those plants which you set out last fall. If, however, you were not thus provident, and have no plants sufficiently forward to require such treatment, but have some now transplanted that were set out this spring, our advice to you is,—to keep them clean, push their vegetation forward by frequent working, loosening the earth around them and hilling them up. By attention in this way in a few weeks you may have the satisfaction of seeing upon your table a dish of ham and collards—a mess by the way good enough for the "brother of the moon."

Planting out Cabbage Plants.—If you have any plants sufficiently large for transplantation, seize the first wet season to set them out, and after shortening the tap roots, dip the roots and stem of each plant in a thick cream-like solution of soot, which should be prepared by being boiled, and cooled, of course, before being used. This will not only give a start to the plants but serve to protect them from the worm, and its utility would be increased if a bag containing a small quantity of sulphur were infused into the soot-cream while hot.

Sowing Cabbage Seed.—Prepare your beds for sowing cabbage seed, by turning in a goodly portion of manure, which if possible should be well rotted, rake fine, then sow your seed, which should be previously soaked in a solution of soot and sulphur. After sowing rake them in evenly and pat down the earth firmly with the back of your spade. That done sprinkle a mixture of ashes and plaster, ashes and soot, or ashes alone, over the bed. When the plants first come up, sow over them a mixture of equal portions of soot and sulphur, and do it while the plants are wet with dew, as it is essential that the mixture adhere to the leaves to afford protection from the fly.

At any time the early part of this month you may sow your seed for both fall and winter supply. For early fall cabbages, sow Early York, Early Battersea, Sugarloaf, or any of the other early varieties. Of these but few will be necessary, unless you desire them for market, in which case you will regulate the quantity sown by the demand. For *winter* cabbages let *Savoys*, large drum-head, flat dutch, and other approved hardy kinds be preferred.

Cauliflower, and Borecole seed may now be sown for fall crop. The same method of sowing, and treatment as recommended for cabb. seed should be observed for these.

Early Cauliflower Plants.—Draw the earth around the stems of these; keep the earth clean and well stirred between and around them, and water them whenever the weather is dry. This will urge their growth forward.

When the plants begin to show their flowers, you should examine them frequently, and as soon as they are of advanced size bend the leaves over the flowers to protect them from the rays of the sun.

Brussels' Sprouts, and Jerusalem Kale seed should now be sown to afford sprouts. If sown in good rich loamy soil, well manured, a very small bed will afford you an ample family sufficient at a very trifling expense, as they require no cultivation, being sowed broadcast.

Broccoli.—The seed of this should now be sown, to furnish plants for a main crop.

Peas.—You may now plant a bed of Peas, to come in when your early supply is exhausted. The marrow fats is probably the best kind at this season.

Beans.—These may also be planted with the same view. Be careful to work your early beans well, keep the earth well around the stems and open all over the bed, which must be preserved from the intrusion of weeds.

By topping your beans when the pods begin to swell you will promote their bearing.

Lettuce.—Tie up your early lettuce, and continue to sow every few weeks to ensure continual supplies.

Small Salladings of all kinds should be sown at intervals of two weeks. Sow the seeds on shady borders, taking care to cover lightly and water the borders to promote vegetation. With a view of keeping down weeds it is best to sow in drills.

Lima Beans.—It is now time to plant this delightful vegetable—they delight in a rich light soil, require to be kept clean, the earth open, and to be poled before they begin to run.

Radishes.—Seeds of this must be sown early this month and at intervals of two weeks for a month or two to ensure a supply of brittle roots, as they soon become pithy.

Spinach.—This sterling old vegetable should be sown now and at intervals of two weeks till the middle of summer.

Carrots, Parsnips, Beets.—The early beds of these vegetables must now, if not previously done, be thoroughly worked and thinned out, the carrots and parsnips to stand 6 inches apart in the drills, and the beets from 8 to 12. Keep the ground clean by working them every two weeks until laid by, but recollect that neither should be hilled.

The first ten days of this month, sow seed of each for a winter supply.

Onions.—Keep your onion beds clean and the earth well stirred—but never hill the bulb.

Early Turnips—Thin out and weed your bed of early turnips.

Celery.—Set out your early celery plants from the seed beds into another prepared for the occasion to gain strength for final planting out.

Sow seed for your fall crop. For this purpose, prepare a bed of rich light earth, manure it with well rotted manure, dig it in fully a spade deep, then spread over the bed about two inches of rich mould mixed with about one-fifth its quantity of spent ashes, rake smooth, sow your seed, rake them in and make the bed firm with the back of the spade. If the bed is much exposed to the sun, it must be kept watered until the plants come up and evince a disposition to grow, and after that the watering must be continued whenever the bed is dry. The best kind is the solid and red stalked celery.

Asparagus Beds.—Keep down the weeds in your asparagus beds. Discontinue cutting whenever the roots begin to look small and dwindling, as if you do not stop, on that indication, there is danger of exhausting the roots and jeoparding your next year's crop.

Peppers.—Sow your pepper seed in a rich border.

Tomatoes and Egg Plants.—Seeds of both these may still be sown—but as it is late the borders should be made *rich*—and recollect not to delay sowing beyond the first week of this month.

Endives for an early crop may now be sown; the white and green curled kinds are the best.

Pot Herbs of all kinds, may now be propagated from seeds, roots or slips.

Plants for seed.—Let your onions, leeks and other roots planted out for seed, which may require it, be supported by sticks.

Melons of all kinds, *cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins*, and all of this kind of vegetables may now be planted in hills in open culture—but recollect that if melons and squashes, or pumpkins be planted close together that a mixture will take place ruinous to each. Melons, canteleupes, musk melons, squashes, pumpkins, &c. should be at remote distances from each other, as by their proximity the best variety of each would be rendered worthless.

Sweet Potatoes must be planted the first ten days of this month in well manured, rich light ground, in hills.

Irish Potatoes.—Plant now a bed to come in when your early ones are exhausted.

Weeds.—Go through your garden every day and wherever weeds or grass show their heads have them dug up. Let it be your pride to have it to say that neither have a resting place in your garden. To be able to say so in truth would entitle you to more credit than the general deserves for winning a battle.

Watering.—Attend to have whatever may require it, watered in dry seasons—taking care to have it done just before dusk.

Thinning Fruit—Peaches, apricots, plums, nectarines, &c. should now have the fruit thinned, wherever they may be superabundant.

By throwing a decoction of tobacco juice over the limbs, branches and leaves of your more delicate fruit trees, you will destroy those insects which so often disappoint your hopes. A small garden engine would render the labor light.

Strawberries.—Be sure to keep your strawberry beds watered in dry weather.

Dahlias.—The bulbs of this beautiful Mexican should now be planted out. Let the soil in which they may be planted be a deep rich, light, or sandy mould, if moist, so much the better. Manure it well, and be sure not to play the niggard with your watering pot. This plant is a *deep drinker* and most ravenous devourer of the nutriment and salts of earth and air. If you desire a beautiful bloom, you must provide for it a series of sumptuous repasts; it pines away under neglect, but puts on its brightest smiles to evince its gratitude for kind treatment.

Flowers Generally.—Extend your care to every thing in your garden that sends forth its flowers, and bear in mind, that Flora delights not in proximity to grass and weeds.

From Leibig's Organic Chemistry.

Of the Interchange of crops, and of Manure.

(*Continued.*)

When it is considered that every constituent of the body of man and animal is derived from plants, and that not a single element is generated by the vital principle, it is evident that all the inorganic constituents of the animal organism must be regarded, in some respect or other, as manure. During their life the inorganic components of plants which are not required by the animal system, are disengaged from the organism, in the form of excrements. After their death, their nitrogen and carbon pass into the atmosphere as ammonia and carbonic acid, the products of their putrefaction, and at last nothing remains except the phosphate of lime and other salts in their bones. Now this earthy residue of the putrefaction of animals must be considered, in a rational system of agriculture, as a powerful manure for plants, because that which has been abstracted from a soil for a series of years must be restored to it, if the land is to be kept in a permanent condition of fertility.

We may now inquire whether the excrements of animals, which are employed as manure, are all of a like nature and power, and whether they, in every case, administer to the necessities of a plant by an identical mode of action. These points may easily be determined by ascertaining the composition of the animal excrements, because we shall thus learn what substances a soil really receives by their means. According to the common view, the action of solid animal excrements depends on the decaying organic matters which replace the humus, and on the presence of certain compounds of nitrogen, which are supposed to be assimilated by plants, and employed in the production of gluten and other azotized substances. But this view requires further confirmation with respect to the solid excrements of animals, for they contain so small a proportion of nitrogen, that they cannot possibly by means of it exercise any influence upon vegetation.

We may form a tolerably correct idea of the chemical nature of animal excrement without further examination, by comparing the excrements of a dog with its food. When a dog is fed with flesh and bones, both of which consist, in great part, of organic substances containing nitrogen, a moist white excrement is produced which crumbles gradually to a dry powder in the air. This excrement consists of the phosphate of lime of the bones, and contains scarcely $\frac{1}{100}$ part of its weight of foreign organic substances. The whole process of nutrition in an animal consists in the progressive extraction of all the nitrogen from the food, so that the quantity of this element found in the excrements must always be less than that contained in the nutriment. The analysis of the excrements of a horse by Marsire and Marcet proves this fact completely. The portion of excrements subjected to analysis was collected whilst fresh, and dried *in vacuo* over sulphuric acid; 100 parts of it (corresponding to from 350 to 400 parts of the dung before being dried) contained 0.8 of nitrogen. Now every one who has had experience in this kind of analysis is aware that a quantity under one per cent. cannot be determined with accuracy. We should, therefore, be estimating its proportion at a maximum, were we to consider it as equal to one half per cent. It is certain, however, these excrements are not entirely free from nitrogen, for they emit ammonia when digested with caustic potash.

The excrements of a cow, on combustion with oxide of copper, yielded a gas which contained one vol. of nitrogen gas, and 26.30 vol. of carbonic acid.

100 parts of fresh excrements contained

Nitrogen,	0.506
Carbon,	6·204
Hydrogen,	0.824
Oxygen,	4.818
Ashes,	2.748
Water,	85.900
	100.000

Now, according to the analysis of *Boussingault*, which merits the greatest confidence, hay contains one per cent. of nitrogen; consequently, in the 25 lbs. of hay which a cow consumes daily, ¼ of a lb. of nitrogen must have been assimilated. This quantity of nitrogen entering into the composition of muscular fibre would yield 8.3 lbs. of flesh in its natural condition.* The daily increase in size of a cow is, however, much less than this quantity. We find that the nitrogen, apparently deficient, is actually contained in the milk and urine of the animal. The urine of a milch-cow contains less nitrogen than that of one which does not yield milk; and as long as a cow yields a plentiful supply of milk, it cannot be fattened. We must search for the nitrogen of the food assimilated not in the solid, but in the liquid excrements. The influence which the former exercise on the growth of vegetables does not depend upon the quantity of nitrogen which they contain. For if this were the case, hay should possess the same influence; that is, from 20 to 25 lbs. ought to have the same power as 100 lbs. of fresh cow-dung. But this is quite opposed to all experience.

Which then are the substances in the excrements of the cow and horse which exert an influence on vegetation?

When horse's-dung is treated with water, a portion of it to the amount of 3 or 3½ per cent. is dissolved, and the water is colored yellow. The solution is found to contain phosphate of magnesia, and salts of soda, besides small quantities of organic matter. The portion of the dung undissolved by the water yields to alcohol a resinous substance possessing all the characters of gall which has undergone some change; while the residue possesses the properties of sawdust, from which all soluble matter has been extracted by water, and burns without any smell. 100 parts of the fresh dung of a horse being dried at 100° C (212° F.) leave from 25 to 30 or 31 parts of solid substances, and contained, accordingly, from 69 to 75 parts of water. From the dried excrements, we obtain, by incineration, variable quantities of salts and earthy matters, according to the nature of the food which has been taken by the animal. *Macaire* and *Marcet* found 27 per cent. in the dung analyzed by them; I obtained only 10 per cent. from that of a horse fed with chopped straw, oats, and hay. It results then that with from 3,600 to 4,000 lbs. of fresh horse's-dung, corresponding to 1,000 lbs. of dry dung, we place on the land from 2,484 to 3,000 lbs. of water, and from 730 to 900 lbs of vegetable and altered gall, and also from 100 to 270 lbs. of salts and other inorganic substances.*

The latter are evidently the substances to which our attention should be directed, for they are the same which formed the component parts of the hay, straw, and oats, with which the horse was fed. Their principal constituents are the phosphates of lime and magnesia, carbonate of lime and silicate of potash; the first three of these preponderated in the corn, the latter in the hay.

Thus in 1,000 lbs. of horse's-dung, we present to a field the inorganic substances contained in 6,000 lbs. of hay, or 8,300 lbs. of oats (oats containing 3.1 per cent. ashes according to *De Saussure.*) This is sufficient to supply 1½ crop of wheat with potash and phosphates.

The excrements of cows, black cattle and sheep, contain phosphate of lime, common salt, and silicate of lime, the weight of which varies from 6 to 28 per cent., according to the fodder which the animal receives; the fresh excrements of the cow contain from 86 to 90 per cent. of water.

Human fæces have been subjected to an exact analysis by *Berzelius.* When fresh they contain, besides ¾ of their weight of water, nitrogen in very variable quantity, namely, in the minimum 1½, in the maximum 5 per cent. In all cases, however, they were richer in this element than were the excrements of other animals. *Berzelius* obtained, by the incineration of 100 parts of dried excrements, 15 parts of ashes, which were principally composed of the phosphrates of lime and magnesia.

It is quite certain that the vegetable constituents of the excrements with which we manure our fields cannot be entirely without influence upon the growth of the crops on them, for they will decay and thus furnish carbonic acid to the young plants. But it cannot be imagined that their influence is very great, when it is considered that a good soil is manured only once every six or seven years, or once every eleven or twelve years, when esparsette or lucern have been raised on it, that the quantity of carbon thus given to the land corresponds to only 5.8 per cent. of what is removed in the form of herbs, straw and grain, and further that the rain-water received by a soil contains much more carbon in the form of carbonic acid than these vegetable constituents of the manure.

The peculiar action, then, of the solid excrements is limited to their inorganic constituents, which thus restore to a soil that which is removed in the form of corn, roots, or grain. When we manure land with the dung of the cow or sheep, we supply it with silicate of potash and some salts of phosphoric acid. In human fæces we give it the phosphates of lime and magnesia; and in those of the horse, phosphate of magnesia, and silicate of potash. In the straw which has served as litter, we add a further quantity of silicate of potash and phosphates; which, if the straw be putrefied, are in exactly the same condition in which they were before being assimilated.

It is evident, therefore, that the soil of a field will alter but little, if we collect and distribute the dung carefully; a certain portion of the phosphates, however, must be lost every year, being removed from the land with the corn and cattle, and this portion will accumulate in the neighbourhood of large towns. The loss thus suffered must be compensated for in a well managed farm, and this is partly done by allowing the fields to lie in grass. In Germany, it is considered that for every 100 acres of corn-land, there must, in order to effect a profitable cultivation, be 20 acres of pasture-land, which produce annually, on an average, 500 lbs. of hay. Now, assuming that the ashes of the excrements of the animals fed with this hay amount to 6.82 per cent., then 341 lbs. of the silicate of lime and phosphates of magnesia and lime must be yielded by these excrements, and will in a certain measure compensate for the loss which the corn-land had sustained. The absolute loss in the salts of phosphoric acid, which are not again replaced, is spread over so great an extent of surface, that it scarcely deserves to be taken account of. But the loss of phosphates is again replaced in the pastures by the ashes of the wood used in our houses for fuel.

We could keep our fields in a constant state of fertility by replacing every year as much as we remove from them in the form of produce; but an increase of fertility, and consequent increase of crop, can only be obtained when we add more to them than we take away. It will be found, that of two fields placed under conditions otherwise similar, the one will be most fruitful upon which the plants are enabled to appropriate more easily and in greater abundance those contents of the soil which are essential to their growth and development.

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*100 lbs. of flesh contain on an average 15.86 of muscular fibre: 18 parts of nitrogen are contained in 100 parts of the latter.—*L.*

The flesh of animals when digested in repeated portions of cold water, affords albumen, saline substances, and coloring and extractive matters. When the part that is no longer acted on by cold water is digested in hot water, the cellular substance is removed in the form of *gelatine*, and fatty matter separates. The insoluble residue is principally *fibrine*.

The following is the proportion of water, albumen, and gelatine in the muscular parts of several animals and fishes.

100 *parts of Muscle of*	*Water.*	*Albumen or Fibrine.*	*Gelatine.*	*Total of Nutritive Matter.*
Beef,	74	20	6	26
Veal,	75	19	6	25
Mutton,	71	22	7	29
Pork,	76	19	5	24
Chicken,	73	20	7	27
Cod,	79	14	7	21
Haddock,	82	13	5	18

See Brande's *Chemistry*, 4th edit. p. 1184.

* Analysis of horse-dung by Dr. C. T. Jackson.—500 grains dried at a heat a little above that boilidg water, lost 357 grains, which was water.

The dry mass, weighing 143 grains, was burned, and left 8.5 grains of ashes, of which 4.80 grains were soluble in dilute nitric acid, and 3.20 insoluble. The ashes being analyzed, gave,—

Silex,		3.2
Phosphate of lime,		0.4
Carbonate of "		1.5
Phos. magnesia and soda,		2.9
		8.0

It consists, then, of the following ingredients:

Water,	357.0
Vegetable fibre and animal matter,	135.0
Silica,	3.2
Phosphate of lime,	0.4
Carbonate of "	1.5
Pho. magnesia and soda,	2.9
	500.0

—*Geological and Agricultural Servey of Rhode Island*, p. 205.

The Maryland banks have fully resumed specie payments.

The Cotton Louse.

To the Editors of the Tennessee State Agriculturist:

Gentlemen:—In the February No. 1842 of your periodical I observe a letter from "Your Patron," who hails from Shelby Co., Tenn., in which he states that "the louse" was very destructive to Cotton in that region, last spring:—"nearly every planter," to use his language, "lost their stand of cotton by them." He adds, "Any information respecting their *origin* will be thankfully received."

Now I claim not to be one of your *experienced* correspondents, of whom alone "Your Patron" asks information; but I will, nevertheless, venture to predict that a knowledge of the origin of "the louse" will not be had in our day and generation. However ungrateful such a prediction may be to our curiosity to learn wether the "red ant" or "the lady bug" or some other bug deposits the egg from which the troublesome insects springs, I think it of far more importance to the planter to know by what means he can defend the cotton plant from its destructive propensities. Under this impression I will state some facts which have come under my observation, or otherwise to my knowledge. and the plan which those facts seem to me to suggest for guarding against its ravages.

The time when I first saw the cotton louse was in the spring of 1837. I cultivated the best quality of upland in this country. The growth on it before it was cleared was mostly hickory trees; it was fresh, and consequently light and mellow, and in the most favorable condition to insure a good "stand," to use a technicality of the planters. (For be it known and remembered, that however bitter and incorrigible the prejudice which many of this class in society cherish against some others, but especially the lawyers, one acquainted with the routine of business on a plantation, knows that planters are, like the lawyers, compelled *ex necessitute rei* to use teachnicalities too.) When my cotton came up it presented as fine a stand as I ever saw. The grass and weeds came up, not "few and far between," with it. It continued to flourish till "scraping-time" (to use another technicality,) viz: about the last of April, when the hoe is used in scraping away the grass and weeds and surplus plants, so as to leave those plants which are selected and left to grow, clean and at the proper distance from each other. A few days after I commenced scraping I discovered that the cotton plants, which had been cleaned by this process, were wilting and dying to such a degree as to render it necessary to plough them up and re-plant, although I had pursued my usual plan of leaving two or three plants in each place or hill in order to insure a sufficient stand. Having never seen the cotton louse, nor witnessed its ravages, I was wholly at a loss to account for so strange a circumstance as was then presented to my view:—the cotton which had been cleaned was nearly all dying, while that which had not been scraped appeared to be green and flourishing. A gentleman who had witnessed the ravages of these insects a year or two previously in Alabama, directed my attention to them on my cotton. I could, after this, very easily account for the wilting and dying condition of that which had been scraped. I had laid off my cotton rows four and a half feet apart—the usual distance—and ploughed out the middles so as to convert the entire surface of the field into beds or ridges, upon which the seed were sown. The hoe was preceded by the plough which was run on each side of the row of cotton with the bar next to the cotton in order to lessen the labor of scraping with the hoe. By which operation all the grass and weeds in the middle of the row were covered up. The hoe followed cleaning out the row and leaving the plants from one to three in number at intervals of from eighteen to twenty four inches, so that not a particle of vegetable matter was left upon the ground save the cotton plants thus selected. The insects were upon the surface of the earth, and having no other vegetable matter upon which to support their ephemeral existence, they collected in crowds on the nether sides of the leaves of the plants and very soon sucked all the juice out of them, causing them to appear dry and parched as if blasted by the application of fire. At the same time the process of scraping had necessarily, taken some of the earth from about the roots of the plants and left the tender stems exposed to the heat of the sun, and the cold of the nights. What wonder, then, that such tender plants should die as they did?

On the contrary where the grass and weeds were not destroyed these protected the cotton in a great measure, from the destructive powers of the insects, by affording them the means of subsistence. Upon examining the fields of others I found that those who were "in the grass" had no difficulty in securing good "stands" of cotton. My subsequent observations, especially those which I made last spring when the insects destroyed many crops in this country, have confirmed me in the opinion which I formed in 1837, that vegetable matter in the form of grass and weeds must be left in the field for the insects to subsist upon as a protection to the cotton until they disappear, which they usually do early in the month of June.

But how is this to be done without endangering the crop by getting "in the grass," as the planters say? I answer, very easily. Instead of ploughing up the ground entirely into ridges, make the ridges with about four furrows, leaving balks between them untouched by the plough until all danger from the louse shall have ceased. Keep the cotton row clean of weeds and grass, in the meantime. and cut up as small number as possible of the plants. After the louse disappears plough up the balks, and thin the cotton as desired; and, I think, there will be, generally, as good a stand as the planter may want. I was informed, last summer, by a gentleman who has been planting cotton in this State for more than thirty years, that this was the plan that was adopted, successfully, by the planters upwards of twenty years ago against the snails or grasshoppers (I do not recollect which,) which were then as destructive to the cotton plant as is the louse of the present day, if not more so.

Should this plan fail in securing a stand of cotton, another consequence highly beneficial to the planter must result from it:—it will prevent his land from washing so much as it otherwise would. To prevent his land from washing is a matter that should receive the most studious attention of every one who plants cotton on upland.

Yours, respectfully,

Lewis M. Garrett.

Canton, Madison Co., Miss., March 5th, 1842.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Rail Road Orders.—The brokers are buying at 68 cents on the dollar.

Virginia Bank Notes.—The rates have advanced and we now quote Wheeling Bank notes at 17 per cent discount and the paper of all the other Virginia Banks at 8¼ per cent.

Sugars.—At auction on Tuesday, the cargo of the brig Mentor from Porto Rico was offered, and 62 hhds. sold at $4,55a$6. At auction to-day, 186 hhds. cargo of schr. Ellen Perkins, were sold at $4,75 a $5; and 32 bbls. ditto at $5,20, at the same time 168 hhds. cargo of schr. Grandee, were sold at $4,25 a $6,10.

Peas.—A sale of 1000 bushels black eye at 34 cents per bushel.

Molasses.—New Orleans is recovering, and is now held at 20 cents.

Cotton.—The only sale we hear of this week is of a small lot of Florida at 7¼ cts. 6 months.

Hogs.—At the commencement of the week there were several parcels of Live Hogs in market, and sales were made of $3,50 per 100 lbs. The price has since advanced and sales have been made at $4. The market is now without supplies.

Tobacco.—The receipts continue very large, the inspections this week being nearly 1600 hhds. Early in the week the demand for Maryland was moderate, and sales to a limited extent were made at about former prices, but within a day or two past the demand has been much more animated, and the sales have been quite large within the range of quotations. Tobacco of good quality finds ready sale, but the inferior sorts are more difficult to get rid of. We quote inferior and common Maryland at $2,50a3.50; middling to good $4,a6.50; and good $7a8; and fine $8a12.—Ohio is dull and in very limited demand at former rates which we continue, although almost nominal, viz: common to middling $3.50a 4,50, good $5a6; fine red and wrappery $6,50a10; fine yellow $7,50a10; and extra wrappery $11a13 The inspections of the week comprise 1456 hhds. Maryland; 100 hhds. Ohio; 12 hhds. Kentucky; and 8 hhds. Virginia—total 1576 hhds.

Cattle.—There were about 200 head of Beef Cattle offered this morning at the drove yards. nearly all of which were sold at $4.75a$6,50 per 100 lbs. as in quality.

Flour.—Sales of Howard Street Flour of good standard brands were made from stores on Saturday at $5.75 We have not heard of any transactions to day and quote at $5,75. The wagon price is $5.50.

We hear of no transactions in City Mills Flour. Some holders ask $6, and others $6.25—stock small.

Susquehanna Flour is held at $5,87½—very little in market.

Grain.—A parcel of good Md. white Wheat was sold to-day at $1,38. A small parcel of prime Penna. red was sold on Saturday at $1,32. and another lot to a shipper at a little higher. There is a fair demand and but little arriving. Sales to-day of Md. Corn at 60a61 cts, for yellow and 56 cts, for white. A sale of Penna. yellow, quality not prime, was made on Saturday at 59½ cts. Md. Oats are worth 40 cts.

Provisions.—Limited transactions have taken place to-day in No. 1 Western Lard in kegs at 6 cents 4 mos. Other articles under this head are very dull and prices unchanged. We quote Mess Pork at $8, No. 1 at $7a$7.50; Mess Beef at $9,-50; No. 1 at $6; and Prime at $4.50 without sales. Western assorted Bacon ranges from 3½ to 4½ cents as in quality. Hams at 5a7 cents; Sides 3½a4 cents and Shoulders at 3a3½ cents.

At New York, on Saturday—The sales of Cotton reach 1000 bales, during the whole of yesterday they were 1800, prices firm. 3000 bbls. Georgetown Flour at $5.94, and since there are small sales at $6, which is now the lowest price at which it can be had; Genesee is $6 for that in good order, but some parcels go at $5.87½. Sales of Ohio Flour at $5,88 and New Orleans at $5,75. A sale of Northern Rye was made to go east, at 66 cts. A small parcel of Wheat was sold at 125 cts. and a large parcel at 120 cts.

At Philadelphia, April 30.—The market continues firm at our last quotations for flour, with a moderate export demand, and very light receipts. Sales of 650 barrels Pennsylvania at $5.75; 150 do Brandywine at $5.87½; 240 do extra Pennsylvania at $6. Grain.—Sales of 2500 bushels red Pennsylvania wheat afloat, at 130 cents; 1000 bushels white do early in the week at 131 cents, and since, 1500 bushels mix'd for shipment to British Provinces at 131c., afloat. Sales of Southern wheat at 125 a 128c. per bushel. Most of the other lots of wheat sold this week have been to the retail millers in the neighborhood. The receipts continue very light for the season. Sales southern flat yellow corn at 59c; white do 55c. per bushel, Pennsylvania round do at 61 a 62c. Southern oats 40a42c. per bushel. Sugar.—The advance we noticed in our last is still maintained firmly, and the transactions are considerable, principally in Muscovadoes; 150 hhds New Orleans (common) 4a4¼c, on 90ds and 4 mos, 169 hhds do price not transpired; 110 hhds Porto Rico at 6¼c, 4 mos; 200 hhds do 5¼ a 6c; 50 hhds St. Croix at 7c 4 mos; 200 bags Brazil at 7 cts per lb. Beef Cattle—500 head were at market, sales ranged from $4¼ a $6¼.

At Charleston, April 30.—Cotton.—The operations have been light, and the prices of the lower qualities have declined, while the better sorts command full prices. The transactions are 5153 bags at 4 3-8 a 10 cts. Rice.—A good inquiry and sales of 2087 tierces at $1.75a3.12 per 100 lbs. The receipts are 10,000 bushels from N. Carolina, the best of which sold at 71a78 cts. and one cargo at 65 cts.

New Orleans, April 23. Cotton.—A better feeling has prevailed during the last three days, and the sales are 7,700 bales, purchased mostly for France. Prices are very firm, especially the finer grades, which if anything are rather higher. Ordinary 5¼a6¼, middling 7a7¼, middling fair 8¼a8¾, fair 9¼a10, good fair 10¼a11, good and fine 12. The Tobacco market exhibited a very fair degree of activity, and the sales embrace fully 700 hhds. effected principally for the north of Europe. Prices continue firm at our previous quotations of 4¼ and 5¼, for fair running lots, fine parcels and selections 1-8a¼c. higher. Sugar.—A fair inquiry, and sales of 550 hhds. at 2¼a4 cts.—The extremes are 2a5¼ cts. Molasses.—A few hundred bbls. taken 12¼a14 cts. Flour—Prices have declined, a sale of 500 bbls. having been made at $4 75. The article, however, continues very dull.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

THOMAS DENNY Seedsman, has received his fresh supply of Garden Seed, the growth of 1841, and invites his friends and the Public to give him a call.

He has also Field Seed of various kinds, and best suited for this climate and soil, selected with care.

Orders for Apple, Peach and other Fruit and Ornamental trees will be thankfully received, and duly executed with promptness and dispatch for cash, having made arrangements with an old established and well known Nurseryman, in whom he feels confident the public cannot be deceived as to the particular kinds *ordered*. Also, *Shrubs, bulbs*, Hothouse Plants, Dahlias, Evergreens &c. &c. in their greatest varieties furnished to order at regular prices, on commission.

He has also the agency for selling Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers at the regular manufacturing prices. This is a first-rate article, having been proved by many Eastern Shore Farmers and others to be a very efficient Machine, uniting strength and simplicity in its structure.—It operates by hand, or can be adapted to any other power to suit all classes of farmers.

Thos. Denny,
Corner of Pratt & Grant sts.
Fe23 7t—A2aw4tif ☞Up-stairs over Tyson & Brother.

"PATENT CONVOLUTED STEAM BOILER."

The subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for Patent Steam Boilers at the shortest notice, and flatters himself that the certificates which he is enabled to present from the persons who have already tested the value and saving of this invention, will induce farmers and others to make early application for so useful and economical an invention.

Place of manufacture, M'Causland's old Brewery, Holliday st. between Pleasant and Saratoga sts.

C. W. BENTLEY.

MINGO CHIEF,

Will make his first season in Maryland, and be let to Mares at the Farm of Mr. J. P. E. STANLEY, 4 miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick road, at TEN DOLLARS for each Mare.

MINGO CHIEF is five years old this spring, near fifteen hands high, of a rich brown colour, perfectly formed for speed and action, goes all gaits naturally, and is very fast under the Saddle.

MINGO CHIEF was got by an Indian Horse, (grandsire of the famous trotting horse Beppo, and many other celebrated trotters and rackers;) that in his prime has racked his mile in 2—30, and although upwards of 20 years old, is still kept for Mares in Canada.

The dam of Mingo Chief was pure Canadian, and could trot a mile in 3 minutes without training. Mingo Chief was selected during the last summer in the neighborhood of Montreal, by a gentleman experienced in these matters, as being the best horse he could find to cross upon the stock of this part of the country for the production of Saddle Horses. The celebrated Morgan Breed of Vermont is said to be of the same cross.

Season to commence 1st April and end 1st August.

ap 13 E. WEEKS, *Manager.*

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street ,Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

SEED-STORE & AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

The subscriber has for sale at the old stand, No. 176 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, the most extensive assortment of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, to be found in the U. States. The assortment comprises all the standard varieties ; also many new and choice kinds, crop of 1841, and warranted of the best quality. ALSO,

PROUTY & MEARS' Centre Draught self-sharpening PLOUGHS, the best and cheapest Ploughs to keep in repair now in use;

Also, PROUTY & MEARS' patent SUB-SOIL PLOUGH. This implement does the work to admiration, leaving the sub-soil in the best possible manner.

Also, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Vegetable Steamers, Cultivators, hill-side Ploughs, left hand Ploughs, and GARDEN TOOLS of all kinds—Agricultural BOOKS, &c. &c. for sale at wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, by

D. O. PROUTY,

No. 176 Market street, between 5th & 6th streets,

mh 15 2m Philadelphia.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY,

PRATT ST. BALTIMORE.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of PLOUGHS made of prime materials and good workmanship, and of most approved patterns ; Davis' improved ploughs, of all sizes with cast and wrought shares ; King's Connecticut ploughs, simplified and improved with cast and wrought shares, the Davis cast points, to suit the ploughs, likewise Evans reverse point or self-sharpening ploughs. All the above named ploughs are particularly adapted to the Eastern shore and lower counties of this State, as also the entire Southern country; also various other make of ploughs which have given great satisfaction to those who have used them ; hill side and shovel ploughs; very superior plain and expanding Corn and Tobacco Cultivator, these can be recommended as being superior to any other article of the kind made in this State; four different patent Corn planters and seed droppers viz: Bachelder's, Osgood's, Old's and Robin's, and almost every other article in the agricultural line. A Foundry is attached to this establishment, and a large supply of plough castings are constantly kept on hand, which will be sold wholesale and retail as low as can be purchased in the City.

ON HAND—Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c. ALSO, a large supply of Cylindrical Straw Cutters, with wood and iron frames, from $32 to $110, and to meet the exigences of the times, and to encourage cash sales, a liberal discount will be made. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

ap 13 Sole Proprietor.

REAPING MACHINES, CORN AND COB CRUSHERS, CORN SHELLERS, &c. WARRANTED.

The Reaping Machine stands alone, increasing in reputation from year to year, saving its first cost in one large crop in the waste alone, while the attempts of others, to construct machines for a similar purpose, are well known to be total failures. Those who wish to procure Machines for the ensuing harvest, are requested to make early application to the subscriber, who has greatly improved them since last year. Corn and Cob Crushers, warranted superior to all others, also, Corn Shellers and Huskers constantly on hand at reduced prices. fe 23 OBED HUSSEY.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage

fe 23 WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere ; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

de 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeders, (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No 34 or 37, Vol. 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery $20 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, $21 per pair.

All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address,

T. T. & E. GORSUCH.

Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md. mh 23

BADEN CORN.

The subscriber has received from Mr. Baden a lot of this celebrated CORN—and those wishing to make a trial of it can obtain it lots of a peck, bushel or larger quantity. Apply to

mh 16 S. SANDS.

Who has for sale two beautiful DEVON HEIFERS, nearly two years old, deliverable in this city for $50 each. Also a very handsome Devon BULL. one year this spring, price $50, and a HEIFER of same age and blood, price $40. mh 15

PROUTY & MEARS' $100 PREMIUM PLOUGH.

Received at the office of the American Farmer, two sizes of the above celebrated plough, to which was awarded the prize of $100 at the Massachusetts Fair. Farmers and others are invited to call and examine them. Orders received for them, as also for the Wiley and other ploughs, by m 30 SAML. SANDS.

MURRAY' SCORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse powers, can use them by hand power, with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse power can do more work, he believes, than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. Having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as may have suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine, he has been obliged to increase the price to $40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build portable HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and best construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels.

☞Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. SAML. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory,

fe 2 Baltimore county.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber has for sale, genuine Berkshire Pigs of the celebrated stock of C. N. Bement, Esq. of Albany, N. Y. at the very reduced price of *Ten Dollars* per pair. Apply to Robt. Sinclair, Jr. or the subscriber at Elkridge Landing.

RICHARD B. DORSEY.

Also a Berkshire Sow about 9 mos. old, and a sow 18 mos. old.

ap 20 4t*

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscribers, inventors and patentees of this most excellent machine, offer for sale the right to manufacture for any state or county in the U. States. That this machine will be adopted, and become in general use in the corn-growing districts of our country there can be no doubt, as it is satisfactorily ascertained that more than one-third of the value of the produce is lost by the waste of the cob, which being crushed and ground with the grain, is more valuable for stock than corn fed by itself, and we guarantee that our Crusher will do more and better work with the same power than any other machine of the kind now in use, and invite all manufacturers to a fair trial.

☞We have appointed Mr. SAMUEL SANDS the sole Agent for the sale of rights, who will give every necessary information to those desirous of purchasing. All letters must be post paid.

NOTICE—There are several machinists infringing upon our patent CORN and COB CRUSHERS—we therefore forbid all persons from making, vending or using Corn Crushers having a tube or tubes for holding the ears of corn while they are broken, except such as have rights. JAS. & WM. MURRAY,

mh 2 Baltimore, Md.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT

South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the $100 Premium Plough, Prouty's of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on ; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of $10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough $5 ; for 2 or more horses, $10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds.

MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to $25.

A CORN SHELLER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price $17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price $4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to $12.

GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, $3.75.

HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 tf

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented ; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMN I, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says.

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed ; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the ate mprovements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting "points of attachment" or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, "so that with a crane or level" it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and contsruction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel $12,50

do	do	do	One barrel	20,00
do	do	do	One and a half	24,00
do	do	do	Two barrels	28,00
do	do	do	Three do	38,00
do	do	do	Four do	48,00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.

de 15 tf

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO. No. 60 LIGHT ST. have just received, (via New York,) by the ships Gladiator and Quebec, and from their SEED GARDENS, near this city, a superb assortment of GARDEN AND EUROPEAN FIELD SEEDS, among which are Knight's extra early dwarf; Vanac Pontrefact early York, and Sinclair's early flat Dutch or Landreth's improved Cabbage Seed; *all new and superior sorts.*

Seventy-five bushels Sinclair's extra early Peas.

Knight's and Groom's marrowfat, egg and several other new varieties of Peas.

600 lbs. scarlet short top and turnip Radish Seed.

Half long and turnip Beet; color very dark and finely shaped.

Early cup Parsnip; Brocoli; Cauliflower.

Lettuce, Large red and yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel; the latter a new variety.

Dwarf and pole Beans; Lettuce, Cucumber, Squash;

Giant and common Celery; Egg Plant, Early Corn, Melons, Onion, Savoy Spinach, Tomato, Turnip, ash leaved Kidney, early frame and London round Potatoes; Lucerne, Vetches, &c. &c.

In store—American Field Seed of all sorts; Garden and Farming Tools, books on agriculture and management of stock, Plough and Machine Castings, Ploughs and Agricultural Machinery. A large and general assortment.

TREES AND PLANTS; raised at the Clairmont Nurseries.